

SPORTS

USSR in the finals

The Soviet football side have made the world cup finals due in Mexico next summer, beating Norway 1-0 in their closing European elimination group 6 game. Kondratyev netted the winning goal.

Denmark and Switzerland are vying for the group's second final pass, with the Danish favourites with a far better goal difference. On November 13 Ireland takes on Denmark and Switzerland meets Norway.

European champions France beat Group 4 outsiders Luxembourg 6-0 after an unsuccessful spell to improve their cup chances. Bulgaria has already secured a cup spot in the group and France, Yugoslavia and the GDR are in contention for the third pass. On November 16 France plays Yugoslavia and the GDR meets Bulgaria.

16 of 24 cup finalists are already known—Mexico, Italy, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Canada, England, West Germany, Poland, Hungary, Portugal, Spain, the USSR, Bulgaria, Morocco and Algeria.



Tense moment outside the Norwegian goal in the USSR vs Norway game. Photo by Boris Kaulman

FINISH IS NEAR AT HAND

The world chess title match is rapidly drawing to a close. 21 games have been played, and there is no telling whether the three remaining games will be needed to name the winner.

At 11-9 in his favour challenger Garry Kasparov availed himself of his last, third time-out. The explanation is simple. Defending champion Karpov was so active in the adjourned and later resumed 20th game that the challenger saw it fitting to

lessen the tensions to dampen the opponent's fervour.

The next game proved his strategy correct. It seemed, though, at first that Karpov was equally determined to get his way — he made an original "move" playing Black — in the Queen opening he first repeated the "moves" of his partner which the latter had made in the previous game, but on the fifth move he departed from the trail blazed by Kasparov, allowing the opponent to use an aggres-

sive variant introduced at his time by many-time world champion Mikhail Botvinnik. In the ensuing situation there were equal chances for both but at one point Karpov erred by agreeing to changing the Queens and thus worsening his position. Then he erred again, and the challenger's position became still better.

The game was adjourned on the 41st move. Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

FIELD HOCKEY

With two rounds to go in the national men's championship the top three have become known. Alina-Alexa Dynamo edged Moscow Fily to win the title but the losers still got the bronze medals. The Sverdlovsk Army club placed second.

Prost's record plans

With two stages to go in the Formula 1 motor racing, Alain Prost has seen his dream come true at long last by winning the world title, his first yet, in the most prestigious auto racing class.

The road to this title was at once long and at the same time short for the smallish Frenchman is affectionately called "le jockey racer". Born in 1955 into a provincial family, he was enthralled by motor racing from childhood. He started off with go-karts and soon won the national and European titles. At the age of 20 he won a scholarship for the racing school of the French motorsport federation, where he was the most able and diligent trainee. Competing in the Renault Formula 1 a year later he won 12 out of 13 stages. Later he once again succeeded in this formula and Formula 3. In 1979 he won the European Formula 3 and the prestigious Monaco race.

His dream started coming true in 1980, when he was invited by McLaren to compete in Formula 1. In that season he placed fifth and twice sixth. The following year he joined Renault to win a Grand Prix in France and also in Holland and Italy.

He had high hopes for the 1982 season but his time had not yet come. Renault chief Gerard Larrousse sings his praises for being courageous, daring, skill-

Success for youthful players

The USSR junior female handball squad have won the world title beating South Korea in Seoul 27-25.

While clearly out of their element in the first half, the USSR regained the initiative in the second to clinch the title.

UEFA sanctions

The UEFA disciplinary commission has decided to fine Turkish Fenerbahce 24,880 dollars for especially unsportsmanlike conduct during their European Champions Cup game with Swedish Göteborg.

The fine is the result of insolent behaviour towards the umpire by some Turkish players. Goalie Yuliz Nurettin was disqualified for five games and another two Turks for one game each. The UEFA statement stresses that further penalties could be taken against Fenerbahce.

The biggest UEFA fine of 93,000 dollars was imposed last spring on Inter for its fans' boisterous behaviour during a game against West German Cologne.



full and resourceful. But he was dropped from the team for his frankness.

Last year he was again with McLaren where Nikl Lauda's example helped him get better, too, in competition tactics. That season Lauda and Prost, driving McLaren cars with the tag Porsche engine, were untroubled but the wise Lauda won, with only half a point ahead of Prost.

So at long last Prost placed fourth in the recent Brands Hatch race to clinch the world title.

He has now 21 Grand Prix wins under his belt, and his current ambition is to excel Jackie Stewart's 27 wins and then to become the first racer in the event's history to win the title for three times running.

Boris MEKHAROV



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MINOS KADAR: PRESSING ISSUES OF THE DAY MUST HAVE POLITICAL SOLUTION

Lajpat. The arms race has become the most dangerous of the day. The deployment of the medium-range nuclear weapons has heightened the military and political tensions in the world further, stresses Hungarian leader J. Kadar in his address "Hungary and Peace in the World" appearing in the latest issue of "New Hungarian Daily".

The military equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the West, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO is a source of a lasting peace, he says. The Helsinki accords will remain an active position in international relations. "As they do to promote multilateral dialogue between states. We are for negotiations, for development of relations and for a political solution of the international conflicts."

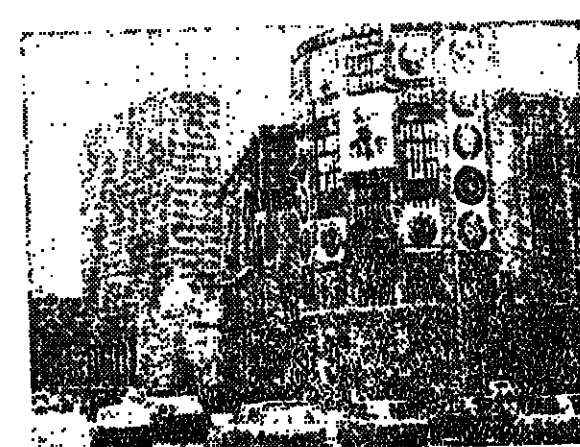


George Shultz in Moscow

The USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze had a meeting in Moscow with the US Secretary of State George Shultz. George Shultz is on a working visit in the USSR, together with Robert McFarlane, Assistant to President for National Security Affairs.

A. A meeting at the airport.

The Great October celebrations



The Central Telegraph building in Gorky Street decorated for the occasion.



The Red Square in these days.

Photos by Boris Kaulman

In Moscow, guests from abroad have immersed into the atmosphere of pre-festive bustle and recreation in the Soviet capital. They see the hushed colours of late autumn being eclipsed by the red — the colour of the Revolution, of October.

The streets, lawns and squares of the capital are decorated. In the morning of the 7th November, 24 television cameras will tell millions of Soviet and foreign viewers about a military parade and demonstrations by the working people in honour of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

On the festive days there will be fêtes and processions at 14 Moscow parks of culture and recreation. On their concert stages, variety artists, drama actors and amateur singers and dancers will give open-air performances. Participants of marathon races will assemble on the embankment of the Moskva River.

It is impossible to imagine the October palette of the city without its new residential estates, where in the past year alone 300 thousand people moved into new flats. By tradition, thousands of Muscovites have already received keys to new flats.

CIA CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE GADDAFI

Washington. President Reagan has ordered an investigation into the leak concerning the CIA's large-scale covert operation to overthrow the present Libyan Government.

"The Washington Post" newspaper reports that in June last year the CIA and other intelligence services in the United States drew up a highly confidential survey which came to an unambiguous conclusion that without the liquidation of the Libyan Revolution Muammar al-Gaddafi, no one should expect significant long-term changes in the Libyan policies. The survey pointed to the possibility of staging an attempt on the Libyan leader's life. "The Washington Post" recalls that at least two abortive attempts of assassinating M. Gaddafi were made early this year.

The president's order to investigate the leak is regarded as a de facto confirmation that there is such a plan. Significantly representatives of the administration have made no attempt to explain or deny anything.

More than 10,000 Canadians took part in a recent anti-war demonstration in Toronto organized as part of the Disarmament Action Week. The protesters demanded that a nuclear catastrophe be averted, the arms race on Earth halted and subsequently prevented from spilling into outer space. Reagan's "war war" programme also came under strong condemnation.

Protesters march in Toronto.



Journalist

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Nicaraguans resolved to fight

Nicaragua. Industrial and office workers have demonstrated their resolve to defend the Revolution and do their patriotic duty by fighting against the US in the undeclared war. The US is waging a war of aggression against Nicaragua. Offices and enterprises have successfully completed enrollment of citizens into the army reserve.

The enrollment order was issued by the Defence Ministry in the wake of the intensified American military, political and economic pressures on Nicaragua. Under the order, all the male population of between 24 and 45 years become reservists. More than forty thousand factory and office workers turned up at draft centres for enrollment.

South Africa restricts journalists

London. The South African government has imposed new restrictions on the journalists covering recent unrest in the country. Reports from Johannesburg declared illegal filming of demonstration dispersals. The new restrictions against foreign journalists, particularly those imposed on the television crews, are tantamount to complete censorship on reporting of violence which over the past year has

journalists

claimed the lives of more than eight hundred people. Violation of the ban carries the sentence of ten years in prison. The journalists note that the South African government does not want the world to know "the bad news from South Africa". In Johannesburg, representatives of more than 200 foreign press agencies and newspapers have declared a protest against the new restrictions.

ANGOLAN PEOPLE ARE NOT ALONE

Lusaka. The People's Republic of Angola is going through a hard period in its history. Racist South Africa, supported by international imperialism, primarily the US, is continuing an aggressive war against our country, and its Aminde, secretary of the MPLA Workers' Party Central Committee, has voiced the staunch deter-

mination of the Angolan people defending their revolutionary gains to continue the struggle against domestic and foreign enemies until their ultimate rout. In this just struggle the people of Angola are not alone: they enjoy the solidarity and support of the socialist community and progressive forces of the world over.

Gorky gets Metro



The trial train at Gorky's Leninskaya station. ● Senior machinist Anatoly Dyvortsov. ● Electronic board in the Gorky underground railway control room.

A trial train has made the first trip along the new underground line in the city of Gorky.

The line, the first in the city, has provided a single transport link for three industrial areas of the 1.4-million city, the biggest in the Volga area. This makes Gorky the first city in the area and the tenth in the country to get a Metro line after Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Tbilisi, Baku, Kharkov, Tashkent, Yerevan and Minsk. This year, an underground line, the first in Siberia, will open in Novosibirsk. Similar lines are under construction in Dnepropetrovsk, Kuzbass, and Sverdlovsk. Plans for underground lines are being worked out for Riga and Alma-Ata.

In the Eleventh Five-Year Development Plan period (1981-1985) 120 kilometres of underground urban railway have been built, bringing the total length to more than 450 kilometres.

Soviet Metro builders are helping with underground railway projects in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and India. They are conducting economic and technical research for the construction of an underground line in the Cuban capital, Havana.

In a few days' time a new station, called Moskovskaya is to open on a line in Prague. It was built by Soviet specialists. In turn, Czechoslovak colleagues have built a station called Prazhskaya in the Soviet capital.

Another power-generating cascade in Northern Caucasus

Construction of another block of the Zelenchuk hydropower electric station has started near Sary-Tyuz, a small village in Stavropol Territory (Northern Caucasus). Four generators with a capacity of 80,000 kilowatts each will be put into action by the mountainous rivers — Bolshoi and Maloi (Big and Small) Zelenchuk, Aktsaula and Meghka. A 34 km canal will help collect them into one stream. The hydrogenerators of the station will produce electricity in 1987.

Two more hydropower electric stations — Verkhne- and

Nizhne-Krasnogorskiye — will later be erected on the Kuban River. The aggregate capacity of this power-generating cascade will amount to 530,000 kilowatts. The construction of these projects is also important for land improvement plans: the scope of irrigation in the zone of the Great Stavropol Canal will expand. It has been calculated that the canal will start getting additionally 200-220 cubic metres of water per second and this will result in additional yields of agricultural crops there.

Experimental electric locomotive tested

The Novocherkassk (a city in the south of this country) plant has built an experimental electric locomotive, VL 80 F.

This locomotive, now being tested, is a 12-axle two-section prime-mover equipped with asynchronous engines — a novelty in electric locomotives. These engines considerably enhance reliability of locomotives and substantially lower maintenance costs.

13,000 hp — such is the power capacity of the new locomotive. Its tractive force is 1.5 times

higher than that of the biggest existing electric locomotives.

The VL 80 F locomotive was created in close cooperation between Soviet and Finnish engineers. The Finnish firm Strömberg, with which the Novocherkassk electric locomotive builders have been maintaining business links for more than 10 years, developed and delivered microelectronic blocks for adjusting the new engines. During the tests new technological solutions offered by specialists of the two countries will also be verified.

Fleet for geologists

The first fire-fighting and rescue ship "Vikhr-6" has been put at the disposal of marine prospectors of Sakhalin, the Far East. An effective means of extinguishing fires on oil-drilling rigs, the ship can also be used for long distance towing of transport ships and cables.

Specialized fleet of the Far Eastern marine oil and gas prospecting and deep water drilling party is being considerably replenished in recent years. Following the arrival of "Mikhail Mirchik", a powerful self-propelled drilling vessel, specialized ships of the Neptune type have reached the Sakhalin shores.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

UDOKAN COPPER

A major copper deposit lies in the area of the Bakht-Amur Railway project north of the Chita Region, writes Academician Abel Aganbegyan in the journal KOMMUNIST.

In electrical engineering and some other industries, meeting the growing demand in copper is a major problem. The development of the Udokan deposit will help solve the problem of getting copper for many years to come, continues the author. Besides, there are nearby deposits of copper combined with other non-ferrous metals, and a major coking coal field at Apsal. In the long run, this and some other deposits can provide a base for a Udokan territorial production complex. However, the conditions for the development of natural resources here are extremely harsh, as mountains and severe climate. The Udokan deposit is highly uneven in quality and includes all sorts of ore. This necessitates a serious experimental and industrial work on the entire mining and enrichment operations. Work on the project of the Udokan mining and enrichment complex is nearing completion. It would be desirable to follow the same line so that during the years of the Twelfth Five-Year Development Plan (1985-1990) preparations for development of the Udokan deposit could be started, concludes Aganbegyan.

HOW TO LIVE TO BE A HUNDRED

In this country there are more than 20,000 people above one hundred years, writes the KOMMUNIST-SKAYA PRAYDA paper. Specialists have been con-

stantly observing them and have come to quite a paradoxical conclusion at first glance. People who have managed to overcome the "life barrier" of 90 to 100 years, supposedly a gift from God, do not look senile at all. On the contrary, they seem to be enjoying their second youth. They are active at work, make plans and feel fine — and they have done so all their lives. Scientists have pinpointed a set of factors contributing to longer life work, considerable mobility (walking or running), purposeful life, accurate schedule of work and rest, avoiding too much strain, doing something while resting during a well-balanced diet with enough vitamins all the year round, a good sleep of seven to eight hours, ability to control one's emotions, optimistic outlook, happy marriage, rejection of bad habits like indolence, smoking and drinking, exposure to fresh air, sunshine and water are also some of the factors.

IS THE WIND FORGOTTEN

In the USSR there has been increased interest in the use of wind energy for power, writes the KOMMUNIST newspaper published in Armenia. The challenge involves developing and designing effective wind energy installations which will have reliable performance and show high operational, energy and economic results. The newspaper cites an interesting example of their application: wind electrogenerators installed in Soviet Aralia stations in 1982 raised the temperature in enclosures by 8 to 10 degrees Celsius. Data concerning the distribution of ground wind energy potential are being studied nationwide alongside with research into the principles of energy transformation in currents at jet stream level (8-9 km), notes the newspaper. A field for testing wind electrogenerators is being set

up in the region of Marut, Armenia. It is planned to make a detailed list of locations for them and, on the basis of this, to consider the question of comprehensive utilization of solar and wind energy as well as that of small rivers on the territory of this Transcaucasian republic.

FIRST STEP — SWIMMING

The tiny tot is shilling at his mother... through the depth of water from the bottom of a swimming pool. Mother reaches out to him, and the tiny swimmer dashes up to the surface.

This baby, according to the PRAVDA VOSTOKA newspaper, is a veteran swimmer, while the novices are only three weeks old.

In ancient Sparta those who could not swim were ranked with illiterates. If that is really so, one could claim that in Angren, a young town on the western slopes of the Tien Shan, "universal literacy" is common ever since babyhood. The local central children's clinic runs a swimming complex for its youngest citizens. Baby swimming is common in the homes, too. Doctors have set up special courses for mothers and grandmothers in gymnastics and massage to help initiate babies into swimming. Many of them then proceed with "swimming lessons" for their kids even in home baths. So it is quite common there that little children learn to swim rather than walk, writes the newspaper.

Already the first conclusions are that the incidence of colds among swimming tots is four times less than among other children, and they are less prone to other illnesses. And they also are gulcher to learn to walk. All this helps in disease prevention and treatment of some ailments, including hereditary ones.

Round the Soviet Union

● WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURE IS THE SUBJECT OF AN INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR JUST ENDED IN THE AZERBAIJANIAN CAPITAL, BAKU. Together with Soviet trade union functionaries it was attended by ILO activists from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. The delegates discussed a number of issues and visited farms, villages, and socio-cultural complexes in the rural areas of Azerbaijan.

● A SCIENTIFIC AND RESTORATION CENTRE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN TERMEZ (A CITY IN SOUTHERN UZBEKISTAN). Its specialists will restore ancient architectural monuments in Surkhandarya and Khatkhadya regions and restoration work is already under way on the Sultan-Saodat architectural ensemble. Bricks used at the restoration site are produced at the centre's shops with the help of the formulae of ancient craftsmen.

● IN KISHINEV (CAPITAL OF MOLDAVIA) A SEMINAR ON ECOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY OF AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT ATTENDED BY MANY FOREIGN SPECIALISTS HAS COMPLETED ITS WORK. It was sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Considerable interest was excited by papers summarizing Soviet experience in the introduction of closed cycles of water supply at industrial and agricultural enterprises, construction of purification facilities, application of highly sensitive methods of reservoir biotesting.



LENIN MUSEUM

The Central Lenin Museum, housed in a red brick building in the centre of Moscow, close to Red Square, attracts millions of visitors. Each hall in the museum is a page from Lenin's biography — manuscripts, documents, first editions of books, collected works and 118 languages and personal effects.

above mines

There are only a few dozen of separating the foundation of a multi-story house, the new residential area "Chelovek" in Estonian underground shale

recently, considerable work on the borders of the regarded unsuitable condition as there are "ground galleries" stretching them. House-built buildings, because of the solidity of the and their structures and the specialists of the working was quite to withstand the of the houses.

the city has been with every passing building in length. Commuters have also along with trans- on which considerable sums of money are

have designed for plans of houses stability belts between and the walls. completely rules out the of the houses because of being.

INTEREST

Wolf guards

Leading animal trainers by the name of Ioram and of Seta, a village near Krasnoyarsk pass in the mountains of Georgia, made a domestic animal

years ago, Ioram found in the mountains, a wolf and tamed it. The already grown-up wolf, coming through the forest, counting panic in the streets and the forests. It returned to its master.

the wolf is let loose from which has also been a wolf. At a height of 100 metres above the ground, Ioram successfully tamed the wolf. The wolf even vines, cherries and fruit from rodents.

Science and technology

CLEAN-EXHAUST DIESEL ENGINE

Clean-exhaust diesel engine which runs on a mixture of straw oil and natural gas has been developed at the Moscow Central Automobile and Engine Scientific Research Institute.

The tests have demonstrated that the thrust of a power plant using the above mixture is considerably higher than that of regular engines. The content of toxic substances in the combustion products of the gas-and-

Kabul park to be born anew

Tedious specialists have been entrusted with an honorable task — to make a reconstruction design of the Babur's Garden — an historical park — and a renovation design of Zahir ud-Din Mohammed Babur's tomb in Kabul on the request of the Afghan Government.

The Kabul park, Babur's Garden, was laid according to the conception and under personal supervision of Babur, the founder of the Great Mogul empire in early 16th century, at the foot of the Shohardarwaza Mountain. Even now the park remains landmark of the Afghan capital, a favourite place of rest for its inhabitants and a venue for Muchitra — poetic contests.

The park has 15 terraces, a central esplanade with three fountains. There are many clearings surrounded by decorative trees.

By the end of the last century a palace was built in the southern corner of the park. It was reconstructed many times but now it is in a bad state of repair. Only ruins have remained of the former caravan-serai.

Initially it is proposed to design a nature conservation zone, to introduce a strict regime for its use. Of course, it will be necessary to undertake full-scale scientific research, including "archaeological" works in the park itself and in the adjacent territory. Reconstruction is to comprise all the constructions — medieval and those built later. It is also necessary to lay all the engineering communications — water-piping, sewage, heating and electric lighting.



THE LAW OF PARTY LIFE

VIEWPOINT

THE LAW OF PARTY LIFE

Alexander GUBER

(Continued from page 1)

There is an organic link between the two documents: the CPSU Programme rallies Communists ideologically, and the Rules — organizationally. The latter ensure the Programme's fulfillment.

What is the essence of the changes to be introduced in the CPSU Rules? It lies in further advancement of democracy within the Party, enhancement of activity, resourcefulness and responsibility of Communists and Party organizations, above all primary Party organizations.

Forming the basis of the Rules are principles elaborated by Lenin: democratic centralism, internationalism, collective leadership, conscious discipline, personal responsibility for entrusted tasks.

Unjustifiably, many bourgeois authors are counterposing democracy to centralism. Lenin wrote on this score: "We defined it as: unity of action, freedom of discussion and criticism. Only such discipline is worthy of the democratic party of the advanced class. The strength of the working class lies in organization. Unless the masses are organized, the proletariat is nothing. Organized — it is everything. Organization means unity of action, unity in practical operations. Therefore, the proletariat does not recognize unity of action without freedom to discuss and criticize" (V. I. Lenin. Collected Works, vol. 11, page 320).

The CPSU Rules make very high demands on Party members. But nobody after all forces a person to join the CPSU. Moreover, not every one willing to do so is admitted. Only those who have proved through deeds their devotion to the cause of the Party, their political, business and moral qualities are admitted. Communists enjoy no privileges in the USSR and have more obligations under the Party Rules than non-Party citizens under the Constitution. But these are obligations assumed voluntarily and consciously.

The draft CPSU Rules submitted for discussion especially stress the demands placed on Party members at the new stage of the country's social and economic development. It is the duty of a Party member, the document states, to serve an example of conscientious, creative attitude to work, of a high sense of organization and discipline, to protect and increase socialist property, to work parsimoniously for raising production efficiency, for a steady growth of labour productivity for the application of modern achievements in science and technology in the country's economy to perfect his own qualifications, to support and spread advanced knowledge, to be an active adherent to everything new and progressive.

The CPSU exists for the people and serves the people — this is also stated in its Rules and, above all, reflects the real state of affairs. All the changes which are proposed to be made in the basic law of life within the Party are precisely aimed at the Party as a whole and at each Communist as an individual, effectively and more conscientiously to implement the Rules. It is the direct duty of CPSU members and capable members, for millions of non-Party citizens will undoubtedly participate in the discussion as well. The Party has and has had no secrets hidden from the people whom it serves.

oil mixture is reduced two or three times.

Here is the idea of this innovation: a small quantity of straw oil primarily intended for gas ignition is injected into engine cylinders. The average fuel consumption of a heavy truck per 100 km is reduced to 8-8 litres, which is about 5 times less than consumption by mass produced vehicles.

Even the most cautious estimates show that fuel saving per each heavy truck may amount to 10-11 tonnes a year. Their mileage without gas refuelling is rather limited, but if a driver runs out of gas, he simply turns the switch and the truck will run on diesel fuel to the next gas refuelling station.

Presently the trucks produced at the Kama autoworks (KamAZ) are equipped with this experimental device. New city buses to be shortly produced at the Lvov bus works will also be fitted with this gas equipment. Even the Hungarian Ikarus buses can be furnished with the replacement. Very soon the first equipped buses will be put to service trial at a Moscow bus depot.

VACCINE AGAINST ACARUS-BITE ENCEPHALITIS

A new vaccine for preventing the incidence of acarus-bite encephalitis has been developed by the Institute of Polyomelitis and Virus Encephalitis of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and the Novosibirsk Institute of Inorganic Chemistry attached to the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Serving as sources for the production of components for the new vaccine are two strains of viruses of acarus-bite encephalitis. Both strains were singled out on the territory of the USSR. It was important to obtain against them serums of directed action, which are required for the production of immunity against given varieties of the disease.

Experiments on animals have shown the efficiency of the preparation. The serum has made mice vaccinated with it immune to infection with the virus of acarus-bite encephalitis.

Representatives of 149 countries sit behind school and college desks side by side with Soviet students. Each foreign student is being taught and trained in his chosen field; with due account taken of the characteristics of his country. First a foreign student is taught Russian at preparatory departments so that he could speak, read and write it well. Today, Russian is a major international language. One-third of all papers on science and technology are published in this language. Every fourth book in the world is published in the Soviet Union. That is why a person who knows Russian always has the possibility of updating his knowledge.



Young citizens from Laos, Guinea, Lebanon, Mongolia and the Soviet Union study at the industrial and teachers training college in the Party capital Ulan-Ula (Eastern Siberia).

